ester; the sugar may be a mono-, di-, oligo- or polysaccharide,
n is an integer between 0 and m, m being equal to the number of free hydroxyl groups present in the sugar Z hemiacetally attached to the aromatic group,
R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a group $C(O)R^4$ where R^4 is selected from the same group as R^3; R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different, with the proviso that at most one of the two substituents R^1 or R^2 is hydrogen when Z is glucose,
and on the conditions that
where Z is glucose and R^2 is hydrogen, R^1 cannot be acetyl or benzoyl or (1-hydroxy-6-oxo-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl and, where R^1 is hydrogen, Z is glucose and n = 1 and the glucose unit is substituted by R^2 at its primary hydroxy group, R^2 cannot be 4-phenylbutyryl.

13. The salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12, wherein at least one of the two substituents R^1 and R^2 is a hydrogen atom, or a benzoyl, phenylacetyl, phenylpropionyl, phenylbutyryl, phenylvaleroyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxybenzoyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenylacetyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenylpropionyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenylbutyryl, o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenylvaleroyl, 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoyl, 3-phenylacryloyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxy-3-phenylacryloyl or 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-acryloyl group.

14. The salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12, wherein n = 1 and R^1 is hydrogen.

15. The salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 13, wherein n = 1 and R^1 is hydrogen.

16. The salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12, wherein Z

is a monosaccharide selected from the group consisting of threose, erythrose, arabinose, lyxose, ribose, xylose, allose, altrose, galactose, glucose, gulose, idose, mannose, talose, and fructose.

17. The salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 16, wherein Z is D-glucose.

18. The salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12, wherein R^1 is hydrogen, Z is glucose, and n = 1, the glucose is substituted by $R^2 = C(O)R^4$ at its primary hydroxy group, and R^4COOH is not a hydrophobic aromatic carboxylic acid.

19. A process for the production of the salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12, comprising the steps of esterifying or transesterifying with a carboxylic acid R^3COOH and/or R^4COOH, a carboxylic acid ester R^3COOR^5 and/or R^4COOR^5, or an activated carboxylic acid derivative, an alcohol of the formula (II):

$HOCH_2$-Ph-O-Z (II)

where Ph, Z, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are as defined for formula (I), in the presence of a suitable catalyst.

20. The process of claim 19, carried out by enzyme-catalyzed esterification or transesterification.

21. A method of preparing a cosmetic or pharmaceutical preparation, comprising the steps preparing the salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12, and combining said derivative with a cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. A method of inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis, comprising the steps of applying a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitive amount of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical preparation comprising preparing the salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12 to a host in need of prostaglandin synthesis inhibition.

23. A cosmetic or pharmaceutical preparation, comprising the salicyl alcohol derivative of claim 12 in a cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

REMARKS

Claims 1 to 11 have been canceled without prejudice, and new claims 12-23 added. The new claims are described in the specification at page 3, line 9 to page 4, line 11, page 5, lines 7 to page 6, line 16, and page 7, line 27 to page 8, line 13, as well as in the original claims. The specification has been amended to include a cross- reference to related applications and other headings appropriate to U.S. practice. No new matter has been added.

The new claims better claim the full literal and equivalent scope and breadth of subject matter disclosed in the application, notwithstanding applicants' belief that the original claims, drafted for examination in the German and European Patent Offices, would have been allowable but for minor matters of form, such as multiple dependency, multiple preferred embodiments in a single claim, and transitional phrases permitted in German practice but objected to in the U.S.P.T.O. The new claims find support in the application independent of the original claims and therefore are not believed to constitute narrowing amendments to the original